country, for districts like yours and mine that once had strong factories and manufacturing bases, we must have the courage to think again about not just the financial sector policy, but an industrial policy, an agricultural policy, a jobs policy for this country.

But the first piece of that has to be putting in place the rules that will allow lending to begin flowing again, not just on the macro-level, but to the small and medium-sized businesses that create two-thirds of the job growth in our areas in Ohio and Virginia. But the key to that is predictability. Predictability means that we have a system of rules that people can work within. Entrepreneurship works within a system of predictability.

We need to have that system of accountability so that those who act according to those rules are rewarded for their innovation and success. That is a quintessentially American idea.

Here we are challenged today because both parties in the Congresses before us have failed to live up to that standard. Many on Wall Street have failed to live up to that standard. But as Congressman DRIEHAUS mentioned, the line we will draw is not between the right and the left, but between right and wrong, not between one side of the aisle or the other, but whether we will solve the problem.

What we will hope people will judge us by is did we step up to the challenge of the time and try to solve that problem. I believe the people on this floor tonight are dedicated sincerely to the idea of problem-solving, not to ideology or to the next election cycle.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Congressman, I very much appreciate your efforts in those regards. Congressman HIMES, if you want to wrap us up, I yield the floor to you.

Mr. HIMES. Thank you, my good friend from Ohio, my two good friends from Ohio and Virginia. It's a pleasure to be out here tonight with you.

We have talked about a lot of important issues, and one of the reasons I feel proud to be in this Chamber with you and with our colleagues is because we are in a moment of crisis, no doubt about it. We were called in a moment of crisis to lead.

When you lead in a moment of crisis, you lead constructively. You take some risks. You acknowledge, as I know that each and every one of us does, that we won't get this perfect. Very little of what has been produced in history in this room has been perfect; but it has been done constructively, it has been done with the spirit that we will get it right over time, and it has been done by people taking some risks.

In a moment of crisis, it is not leadership to say no. It is not leadership to simply snipe at those who are trying to solve the problems, the problems that affect every American family, the problems that mean that families don't have jobs. They worry about whether their kids will be educated. These are

the things that we are trying to address, and it is just a fine moment that we have been called upon now to push these things to try to restore the opportunity that is so important to American families and to the sense of the American Dream.

Mr. DRIEHAUS. Gentlemen, I appreciate you coming down to the floor this evening. This is about solutions. This is about stepping up to responsibilities. This is why we were elected.

We hear so often on the other side the naysayers come down and talk about what won't work. They don't talk about the responsibility, the common responsibility we have. They run away from the years that they were in charge.

But this is about stepping up to responsibilities and making a difference. While it's not always perfect, we are doing what's right by the American people and doing what's right by the families that elected us to represent them

Mr. Speaker, I yield back.

VACATING 5-MINUTE SPECIAL ORDER.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the 5-minute Special Order of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY) is vacated.

There was no objection.

DOCTORS CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank you very much, and I am proud to spend the next hour as the party of naysayers, as our young colleague from the other side of the aisle just described us. We have, Mr. Speaker, on occasion been accused of being the Party of No.

I have a number of colleagues with me this hour, one of them being my good friend and fellow Georgian, fellow physician, Dr. PAUL BROUN. He and I on a number of occasions just this past Monday, yesterday, I guess, did a number of events together in our great State of Georgia.

We said to editorial boards and television stations, we are the Party of No, guilty as charged; but we don't spell it n-o, we spell it k-n-o-w.

Maybe we do on occasion spell it "no" when we say, Mr. Speaker, we say to the Speaker, NANCY PELOSI, that, heck, no, we don't want this form of health care change to one-sixth of our economy with the Federal Government literally going into the exam room with a bunch of bureaucrats and coming in between a doctor and a patient.

Dr. Broun and I, Mr. Speaker, and many of our colleagues on this side of the aisle who are part of the GOP Doctors Caucus, there are about 15 of us, 12 M.D.s, some dentists, optometrist, a

clinical psychologist and author, we are very proud of our almost 400 years of clinical experience, Mr. Speaker.

We are very disappointed, of course, that we were not able to offer some of the knowledge, the k-n-o-w part of knowledge, to this debate.

We sent letters, of course, along with many of our colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle to President Obama, especially after hearing from him in the so-called State of the Union when he really took the opportunity to use this Chamber and to call together a joint session to speak to the Nation on health care and made some very distinct promises in regard to the need for medical liability reform, as an example, which we don't see one word of, essentially, in H.R. 3962.

What little bit, what little tiny piece of medical liability reform, adds an insult, Mr. Speaker, to those States that have already enacted, successfully, I might add, medical liability reform like our State of Georgia, like the great State of Texas and the great State of Florida, when it goes on to say these grants, this little minuscule amount of money in the millions, not billions or trillions, which is more applicable to H.R. 3962, when they say none of these grants are eligible for States that have already enacted any meaningful medical liability reform that limits contingency fees for trial lawyers, or has any caps on noneconomic judgments, awards.

That's the only medical liability reform, Mr. Speaker, that has ever been proven to be effective in the great State of California that, of course, enacted that legislation called MICRA back in 1978. It's pretty frustrating; it really is.

We are here tonight, Mr. Speaker, to speak to our colleagues on both sides of the aisle. We want to do that in a very respectful way and, again, as I say, to try to impart knowledge to the issue. We have a lot of ideas in regard to what could be done to help improve the greatest health care system in the world that's not perfect. We recognize that, and I think all Members, Mr. Speaker, recognize that in both Chambers. We are willing to work in a bipartisan way given the opportunity. Unfortunately, we have not been given that opportunity.

That's why we keep taking advantage of what little opportunities we have like these Special Orders late at night, or maybe 1-minutes. I think on our side of the aisle we have 178 Republicans in this House of Representatives, and I think 120 gave 1-minute speeches today talking about the Republican alternatives, a way to do this, to help make sure that we bring down the cost of health insurance, for those who, if it's 10 million, I don't know the total number, of 300 million people in this country who cannot afford health insurance. We want to bring down the price of the cost of health insurance so they can have access, but also to bring down the cost of health insurance for